

Scientific Note

Occurrence of the Palearctic Tortricid, *Clepsis consimilana* (Hübner), in Oregon

During a brief visit to Eugene, Oregon, I collected a specimen of *Clepsis consimilana* (Hübner) (= *unifasciana* Dup.) (Tortricinae; Archipini). This appears to be the first record of this Palearctic species in western North America, although it has been known in the northeastern U.S. for nearly 50 years (Powell and Burns, 1971, *Psyche*, 78:38-48). The specimen, a living adult male, was taken from a motel wall, adjacent to the Willamette River, near the University of Oregon campus on June 15, 1985. While it may be argued that one moth does not necessarily indicate an established colony, such logic is more reasonable if the unique is collected during a lengthy or intensive survey. The probability of discovery of an isolated introduction by a casual visitor to an area seems slight; most likely there is a resident population in Eugene, one that may have been undetected for years.

Clepsis consimilana is widespread in the Old World, in Europe, Asia Minor and North Africa (Bradley et al., 1973, *British tortricoid moths. Cochyliidae and Tortricidae: Tortricinae*, Brit. Mus (Nat. Hist.), London) and has been reported in east Siberia, although Razowski (1979, *Acta Zool. Cracov.*, 23:101-198) doubts the latter record. A disjunct subspecies, *C. c. placida* (Diakonoff) occurs in Madagascar. The species was first reported in North America in 1939 at Long Island (Klots, 1961, *Bull. Brooklyn Ent. Soc.*, 36:126-127), and although it is characteristic of hedgerow and garden situations, *C. consimilana* had not spread far from Long Island Sound by the mid 1960's (Powell and Burns, 1971, loc. cit.). The larvae commonly feed on privet (*Ligustrum*), especially on dead or withered leaves, but several other unrelated plants are recorded as hosts as well (Bradley et al., 1973, loc. cit.), so the species may be polyphagous in some circumstances.

The adults, which are nondescript tortricids with rust-colored forewings and dark gray hindwings, have been illustrated in black and white photographs (Powell and Burns, 1971, loc. cit.) and in color paintings (Bradley et al., 1973, loc. cit.). They somewhat resemble another polyphagous European tortricid that is common in Oregon, *Archips rosanus* (L.), although they are smaller, and may have been overlooked by survey entomologists owing to the similarity. The distinctive genitalia (Razowski, 1979, loc. cit.) are unlike any other species in the Nearctic fauna; my preparation of the Oregon specimen (JAP #5400) compares well with those from Long Island (JAP #2133) and Sunninghill, Berks., England (JAP #4482).

It is interesting that several introduced Palearctic tortricine moths have been reported from the Vancouver-Puget Sound region in recent years, e.g., *Croesia holmiana* (L.), *Pandemis herparana* (D. & S.), *P. cerasana* (Hbn.), and *Archips podanus* (L.) (Doganlar and Bierne, 1978, *J. Entomol. Soc. Brit. Columbia*, 75: 23-24; 1979, *Canad. Entomol.*, 111:970), but not *Clepsis consimilana*. Similarly, another polyphagous European species, *Cacoecimorpha pronubana* (Hbn.), was discovered at Portland, Oregon, in 1964 (Powell, 1969, *Pan-Pacific Entomol.*, 45: 70), and has been reared from garden and nursery plants at several sites in the

Portland area, as recently as 1982 (V. M. Carolin, UCB), yet seems not to be established in the Puget Sound region.

J. A. Powell, *Department of Entomological Sciences, University of California, Berkeley, California 94720.*

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED

Entomology of the California Channel Islands: Proceedings of the First Symposium. Edited by Arnold S. Menke and Douglass R. Miller. Pp. 1–178, figs. and tables, with detailed maps of eight California Channel Islands in accompanying envelope. Received by PCES at CAS at end of September 1985. Published by the Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History, 2559 Puesta del Sol Road, Santa Barbara, California 93105. Price \$20.00 paperbound.

Arnold S. Menke and Douglass R. Miller organized a symposium "Entomology of the California Channel Islands" that was held at a session with the Annual Meeting of the Entomological Society of America in December 1981, at San Diego, California. Of the seven papers presented at that symposium, six are published here in revised and augmented form, and three additional papers on Channel Island Insects are included in this volume because it seemed appropriate. Those interested in the affinities of our California Channel Island Insects will want this volume. It includes "A symposium introduction," pp. 1–2, by Arnold S. Menke, and articles by Scott E. Miller (The California Channel Islands—Past, present, and future: An entomological perspective, pp. 3–27), Richard Rust, Arnold Menke, and Douglass Miller (A biogeographic comparison of the bees, sphecid wasps, and mealybugs of the California Channel Islands (Hymenoptera, Homoptera), pp. 29–59), David B. Weissman (Zoogeography of the Channel Island Orthoptera, pp. 61–68), Jerry A. Powell (Faunal affinities of the Channel Islands Lepidoptera: A preliminary overview, pp. 69–94), Lawrence F. Gall (Santa Catalina Island's endemic Lepidoptera. II. The Avalon hairstreak, *Strymon avalona*, and its interaction with the recently introduced gray hairstreak, *Strymon melinus* (Lycaenidae), pp. 95–104), Christopher D. Nagano (Distributional notes on the tiger beetles of the California Channel Islands (Coleoptera: Cicindelidae), pp. 105–112), Douglass R. Miller (Symposium conclusions and summation, pp. 113–116), Richard W. Rust (Bees of Anacapa Island, California (Hymenoptera: Apoidea), pp. 117–119), Scott E. Miller and Pamela Mercer Miller (Beetles of Santa Barbara Island, California (Coleoptera), pp. 121–136), Scott E. Miller (Entomological bibliography of the California Islands. Supplement I, pp. 137–169), and Arnold S. Menke (Maps and place-names of the California Channel Islands, pp. 171–178, with 8 maps in accompanying envelope).—P. H. Arnaud, Jr., California Academy of Sciences, Golden Gate Park, San Francisco, California 94118.